

# SPORTS

## OLYMPICS ON HIS MIND



World championship top goal-tender autographs at Moscow airport.

Vladimir Tretyak signing autographs at Moscow airport.

The USSR ice hockey line-up are back home from West Germany where they won their 19th world title, winning nine out of ten games and drawing only one with silver medalists Czechoslovakia.

Summing up the championship, Soviet head coach Viktor Tikhonov noted that it was hotly contested because of the high standards of all participants. He said one of the main favourites to win the 1984 Sarajevo Olympic title will be the young Czechoslovak team which has developed into a well-knit side over the past two or three years and now plays good hockey.

The performance of third-placed Canada is another indica-

tion. Tikhonov pointed out, that even areas like NHL players need time for adequate preparation. Sweden and Finland were below par, he added.

He went on to describe the new championship formula as illogical as it could have played havoc with the ultimate standings.

The Soviet coach emphasized that what with rising standards and the growing popularity of the game, the world champions will have to devise new tactical and technical stratagems and to introduce several new players into their team (as not all the eyes were at their best) to win the Olympics.

## MOSCOW TEAM PREVAILS

The Moscow Physical Training Institute team beat Borispol Koles 2-1 in Moscow's Small Sports Arena in the finals of the national women's field hockey cup.

In the photo: SKIF play Koles.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

## KRANKL GETTING READY

Vienne Rapid successfully beat Innsbruck 5-0 in an away game and 3-0 at home to win Austria's football cup with Hans Krankl. Rapid and national team leader, netting three

goals. There are also five other of his teammates on the national side which is now priming for a friendly game against the USSR to be held in Vienna on May 17 as part of a sports gala.

## SOVIET GRANDMASTERS TO PLAY IN CHINA

Soviet chess grandmasters Nino Gurliel and Yuri Balashov will play exhibition and simultaneous games in China at the invitation of China's Sports Committee.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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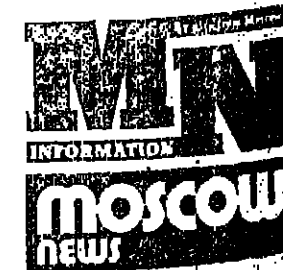
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## PEACE RACE GETS UNDER WAY

A 7 km individual start race on May 8 in Warsaw will start off the 36th Peace Race, one day before Victory Day. Top cyclists from 19 countries will have to cover 1,928 kilometres on a route lying from Warsaw via Berlin to Prague.

This amateur cycling race, sponsored by the "Trybuna Ludu", "Rude pravo" and "Neues Deutschland" newspapers, is considered the most prestigious event in the international cycling calendar after the Olympic Games and world championships. Not infrequently Peace Race winners have gone on to become Olympic champions—as did Sergei Sukhoruchenkov and Aavo Pikkuus, of the USSR, for instance. Soviet

coaches make no secret of their intention to try out all the candidates for an Olympic side. The USSR has 16 team and eight individual Race titles to its credit. Last year the GDR team and its leader Olaf Ludwig took all the awards, and so the USSR will be trying to make a comeback.

USSR head coach Viktor Kapitonov, Olympic champion, named the following Soviet line-up: Olympic winner Yuri

Kashirin, Riho Suun, who won several stages in last year's race, as well as budding Alexander Kulikov, Pyotr Ugrumov, Ivars Fels and Oleg Chuzhda.

But the Peace Race is not just to do with sport; its symbol is Picasso's white dove which brings peace and friendship to all peoples. Training for the event, the Soviet team issued an appeal to all Soviet sportsmen to enter for mass contests between May 9 and 23 and in this way to show their determination to contribute to the UN-sponsored international disarmament campaign.

Alexander BUTSEVIN

## Women gymnasts to compete in Goteborg

Oiga Bicherova, Natalya Yurchenko, Alina Shishova and Olga Mostepanova is the tentative Soviet women's line-up for the European gymnastics championships due on May 7-8 in Goteborg, Sweden, with successive allround and individual events.

Of the above four contenders only three can enter the all-round event (one being a replacement), which is why we named only a tentative Soviet side, with every nation being

## BEARZOT HAS A HARD TIME OF IT

Paradoxically, the fact that the noted Italian football club, Juventus, made the European Winners Cup finals, caused much criticism against the head coach of the country's national, Enzo Bearzot.

Last summer, he was nothing short of a national hero as the team he led won the world cup, but in the eight months since, Italy has not been doing well in international soccer. It drew three and lost one in the European championship elimination games and has very slim chances of making the 1984 finals in France. Juventus, for its part, is doing well in international competition and is second-placed in the domestic championship. The club boasts six world champions and this is why Italian newsmen see Bearzot as the principal culprit who is unable to guide further the national squad.

Bearzot's contract with the national federation was extended until 1986 after the Spain cup, but there are rumours that unless Italy makes the European championship finals he will have to go much earlier.

Vladimir McMILLIN

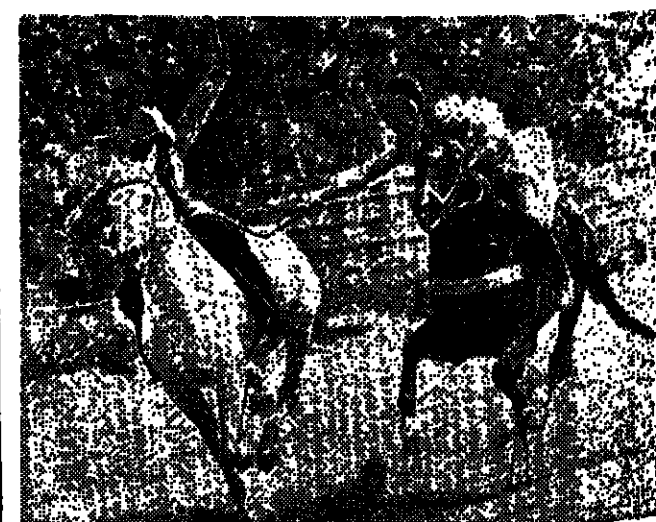
allowed to field two gymnasts for the individual events.

Bicherova is the 1981 top allrounder and 1982 world cup holder. Yurchenko is the 1982 world cup holder and twice "Moscow News" winner and absolute national champion, while Shishova and Mostepanova won or came in the three in various domestic and international meets.

In the preceding 13 European championships Larisa Latynina and Lyudmila Turishcheva, two outstanding Soviet gymnasts now active in the popularization of the sport, were twice top allrounders each, and Turishcheva once shared the laurels with teammate Tamara Lazkovich.

The men's European championships are due on May 28-29 in Sofia.

The next issue of "MN" will appear on May 14, 1983.



A recent equestrian competition held at the Chimkent hippodrome in Kazakhstan reflected the wide popularity of the sport in the republic. The competition was started off by the national "Byz-jew" game, which means "catching up with a girl" (photo).

## USSR and India to expand cooperation

Delhi. The Soviet Union made a vital contribution towards the drive for economic progress and the creation of a national economy launched by India in the first years of her independence, Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao emphasized at a dinner in honour of the USSR First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who is now in India on an official visit.

The first saplings of joint Soviet-Indian cooperation, planted in 1948, have produced fruit in the form of a whole range of joint projects in various sectors of the Indian economy, the Indian minister stressed. We sincerely wish for continued expansion in cooperation between our countries, which has grown all these years.

In his reply Ivan Arkhipov stressed that the Soviet people understand and support the peace-loving policy of the Indian government and think a lot of India's efforts to close the ranks of the non-alignment movement. The tried and tested Soviet-Indian friendship, formalized in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, he further noted, is a valuable heritage of our peoples and an important factor contributing to universal peace and stability.

Ivan Arkhipov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

During the visit the two sides signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the construction of the second section of the Visakhapatnam iron-and-steel works.



Counsellor Ronin Sen, of the Indian Embassy in Moscow, presents a prize to the winner of the International Contest of Children's Paintings. Some of the entries to the competition.

Photos by Boris Poliusov

## AWARDS TO YOUNG



At Moscow's Friendship House awards were recently presented to Soviet children, winners of a contest held by the "Shankar's Weekly", an Indian magazine. It was over 30 years ago that Indian artist Shankar Pillai conceived the idea of holding an annual international children's painting contest.

## SOMOZA GANGS ROUTED IN NICARAGUA

Managua. Nicaraguan troops have eliminated two groups of CIA-backed Somoza gangsters who invaded the departments of Jinotega and Matagalpa last February.

The infiltration of these two gangs into Nicaragua was part of the Reagan administration's wide-ranging plan for armed aggression against the revolutionary republic, a press conference was held here by Xavier Carmona, Commander of the Fourth Military District. According to the Washington strategists' scenario, nearly 400 counter-revolutionaries who penetrated into the two departments, were to impersonate "an internal resistance front" while major mercenary units mounted an at-

tack on border areas in the Nicaraguan departments of Nueva Segovia and Zelaya. The imperialist plans were foiled by the Sandinista People's Army who took timely and courageous action to prevent the invaders from becoming entrenched in Nicaragua. Over two months of fighting in the departments of Matagalpa and Jinotega a total of 240 counter-revolutionaries were killed, 12 Somoza gangsters taken prisoner and over 60 wounded. The Sandinista Army units are carrying out operations to mop up small groups of mercenaries who are still at large in this part of the country.



About 24,000 Soviet soldiers filed the Washington open-air theatre to pay a determined "no" to the aggressive plans of Washington and NATO. They demanded that the employment in Western Europe of the new American medium-range nuclear arms be not allowed. Telephone: ADN-TASS

## Conservatives clamp

down on human rights in FRG

Bonn. Seeking to stop the growing peace movement protesting at the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, the West German conservatives are clamping down on measures designed at severely restricting the rights and liberties of the West German citizens.

According to the "Spiegel" magazine, the West German Justice Ministry has already produced a bill to introduce the legal code. These will restrict the right to demonstrate and other rights set forth in the West German constitution. The authors of these changes do not conceal that the intention is to discredit the peace movement.

The ruling coalition in Bonn intends to push the bill through parliament before the autumn. The bill will start to become law when it is passed by the Bundestag. The bill is being pushed through by the conservatives, who are launching

(Continued on page 2)

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## BEFORE THE NEXT ROUND

In a leader entitled, "Before the next round", on the Geneva Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe due to resume soon, PRAVDA points out that although Washington is claiming it will seriously study the Soviet proposals, it is actually seeking ways of somehow fitting them in, specifically on the warheads count, to the American "interim solution".

We are obviously against this, the "Pravda" leader stresses. No proposals for reaching a really fair accord can fit in with the American "zero", quarter or half "agreed" such things just do not go together, and Washington is perfectly aware of that even though it pretends it is going to seek a solution at the negotiating table. Yet another farce is being played out to hoodwink the credulous.

Those opposed to the new Soviet initiative that out to continue sabotaging the Geneva talks bear grave responsibility for the consequences. If the American, Parisings and other missiles are deployed in Western Europe, a chain reaction would be inevitable, and the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member states would have to counter with an effective response. No one should entertain any illusions of this game.

Common sense stresses the necessity of such as the Soviet Union. The West needs this just as much as the Soviet Union. The USSR has done all that is needed to formulate a solution based on the principle of parity and equal security. Only one thing now remains to be done: the solution to be implemented — the United States and NATO have to decide at long last whether they will travel their part of the way towards agreement, the article concludes.



## UNITED STATES: NO PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

Washington. In the White House, President Reagan received Secretary of State George Shultz who briefed him about his tour of the Middle East. Speaking to journalists at the end of the meeting, the Secretary of State stressed that the United States would not like to set any "artificial deadline" as he put it, on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. During his mediation mission, he had attempted to have Israeli and Lebanese reach an agree-

ment which would allow the Israeli and American troops to remain on Lebanese soil. Shultz noted that his proposal had been bitterly opposed by Syria. At the same time, he noted that Washington intended to continue its policies which in effect turn Lebanon into a staging post for new acts of aggression by Israel against neighbouring Arab states and into a strong point for the American military presence in the Middle East.

## PALESTINIANS' SECURITY THREATENED

New York. The Palestinian population in Lebanon is undergoing systematic repression and persecution by the Israeli occupation authorities. PLO deputy permanent observer at the UN H. Hammad told a press conference here. He expressed profound concern over the security of 500,000 Palestinians who have found refuge in Lebanon. Thousands of people are fleeing the country fearing persecution, and the mass arrest of Palestinians continues. Tel Aviv, he said, intends to solve the Palestinian problem by mass terror.

PLO leader Yassir Arafat sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General urging him to move to protect the Palestinians. The fugitives' safety in Lebanon was also discussed here at a meeting of a group of Arab states. As to the reports being bandied about in the Western press on the PLO fighters' "return" to Lebanon, he claimed that these were part of an Israeli propaganda campaign to justify Tel Aviv's occupation of Lebanese territory and to set the stage for a possible expansion of aggressive actions.

## Australia protests over French nuclear tests

Paris. The Australian government has issued a sharp protest to France over its nuclear tests on the Mouroua atoll in the southern Pacific. Meeting his French counterpart C. Chénouard during his current visit here, Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden stressed that the tests held close to the Australian shores, directly infringed on his country's interests.

The French authorities' claims that the tests pose no danger of radioactive contamination, he told newsmen, will change nothing since Australia is opposed to nuclear tests. He further stressed that at the forthcoming conference of southern Pacific nations to be held next August in Canberra, Australia will propose that the region be declared a non-nuclear zone.

### VIEWPOINT

## WHY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSILES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

The new Soviet proposal concerning its willingness to establish parity with the NATO nuclear medium-range potential in Europe, both in carriers and warheads, opens up prospects for an equitable and fair agreement at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

While promising to give serious consideration to the proposal which is officially recognized as a move forward, Washington at the same time continues to hold hard to its positions which until now have deterred all progress at the talks. A recent Department of State announcement noted that Washington is still insisting on an equal number only of American and Soviet missile warheads, without counting the British and French ones.

Clearly such an approach is geared towards giving America unilateral military advantage and is thus unacceptable. The parity offered by Washington would in fact spell out a great temporary in medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, favouring NATO in failing to take account of the sizeable British and

French nuclear potential. Significantly, the excuse given for the "rearmament" decision was that NATO "lagged behind" the USSR in medium-range missiles — NATO as a bloc rather than any of its individual members — and thus the "rearmament" decision applies to all NATO European member-nations. Now that the Soviet Union suggests counting the British and French nuclear weapons towards the general balance, its proposal is rejected as not being legitimate.

Here are some illuminating facts. The British and French missiles, even though not listed by NATO as strategic weapons, are in Europe rather than overseas, and have a range similar to that of Soviet medium-range missiles. As for the warheads, the British submarine-based missiles are being fitted with the advanced Chevaline warheads, each of them consisting of six individually targeted warheads against three for the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Last but not least, the British and French missiles are targeted at the Soviet Union.



You shouldn't say that — boosting armaments is a sacred occupation! Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

## WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY ON NUCLEAR WAR DANGERS

Geneva. The use of nuclear weapons will inevitably lead to a total thermonuclear war. This is the conclusion made by the authors of the report, "The Consequences of Nuclear War for the Health of the Population and Health Services", which an international committee of medical and health experts presented to the delegates of the World Health Assembly now in session.

Nearly half the population of the globe would suffer from nuclear war, the authors state. They point out the extreme difficulties involved in giving medical aid to the victims of nuclear weapons, as the hospitals and other medical establishments will be in ruins, some medical personnel will die, and the stores of medicines will be destroyed.

The international medical and health experts committee examines in detail such consequences of nuclear war as cancer, the genetic consequences of exposure to radioactivity, outbreaks of epidemics, the sharp deterioration in sanitation and hygiene conditions caused by the destruction of houses and plumbing, and other aftermath effects.

A total nuclear war will set off catastrophic and irreversible disruptions in the climate and soil, while huge areas will be turned into arid deserts. Irreparable damage will be inflicted on the flora and fauna. The document also points out that at present, huge sums of money are being spent on the arms race, having a highly adverse effect on the world economy, as it prevents solution of a number of acute socio-economic problems facing the modern world.

It is emphasized, it is necessary to build up the unity of independent Africa. All OAU member-nations are called on to attend the 19th session of heads of state and government of the OAU member-states scheduled for this June.

## SOUTH AFRICA UNDER FIRE

Dar es Salaam. The heads of the "frontline" states — Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, as well as a SIVAPO delegation, who attended a one-day meeting here, chaired by Tanzanian President J. Nyerere, have sharply criticized racist South Africa's policy aimed at the destabilization of neighbouring independent states.

The joint communiqué issued at the meeting expresses serious anxiety over the aggressive acts committed by South Africa in the south of the African continent and its continued occupation of Namibia and Angola's southern regions. The attempts to "link" Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, it is stressed in the document, aim at undermining the international community's efforts to settle this problem.

The solution of the Namibian issue is conditional on the consistent implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 435, which specifically calls for free elections in Namibia under UN supervision. The communiqué further stresses the importance of discussion of the Namibian issue at the next Security Council session scheduled for May 23 this year.

In present-day conditions, it is emphasized, it is necessary to build up the unity of independent Africa. All OAU member-nations are called on to attend the 19th session of heads of state and government of the OAU member-states scheduled for this June.

## Conservatives clamp down on human rights in FRG

(Continued from page 1) site for the American nuclear medium-range missiles. Particular zeal in the clamp-down on human rights has been shown by the Interior Minister F. Zimmermann, of the Christian Social Union, who, the newspaper says, unambiguously links further curtailment of human rights and liberties with mass peace demonstrations.

## No pardon for Lyons' hangman

Paris. Broad sections of the French democratic public are demanding that the former Gestapo chief in Lyons, Klaus Barbie, should stand trial for all the crimes he committed. At the same time, constant attempts to play down his guilt are being made by those who have undertaken to defend the Nazi criminal.

While the investigation continues to reveal new horrendous crimes he committed during World War II in France, Barbie's lawyers have been trying all sorts of stratagems to secure his release. Whereas at first they attempted to invoke the statute of limitations, the defence have now launched an offensive demanding that Barbie should be set free because of his "Bolshian citizenship".

Speaking to journalists, lawyers for the Nazi criminal's victims have expressed indignation at the incessant attempts to whitewash "the hangman of Lyons". They quote the prosecution as saying that the department of Ain alone Barbie took part in the murder of 60 people, and in the deportation to concentration camps of 891 people, most of whom never returned.

### FACTS and EVENTS

South Africa will not withdraw its troops from Namibia in the future, South African Prime Minister P. Botha said in Cape Town, seeking to justify his country's continued occupation of Namibia by hypocritical charges that the troops are there at the request of the legitimately elected Namibian leadership.

The Sierra Leone government has decided to shut down its diplomatic missions in six countries for economic reasons, State Secretary A. Conteh said in Freetown.

## OECD WRACKED BY DIVISION

Paris. It was in an atmosphere of deep division that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) held its annual meeting in the French capital. The discussions between the ministers of foreign affairs, economics, finance and foreign trade from the 24 OECD members — developed

## UN DISCUSSES CYPRUS

New York. The 37th session of the UN General Assembly is discussing Cyprus.

The urgent resumption of talks between the Greek and Turkish communities as being vital for a speedy political settlement in Cyprus based on UN General Assembly and Security Council decisions has been urged by delegates from India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Cuba, Poland, Austria and other countries.

The Soviet Union stands firm in its support for the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, said Oleg Troyanovsky, the Soviet representative at the United Nations. The USSR is convinced that a lasting and just settlement of the Cypriot problem is possible on the basis of mutual understanding between the two national communities, with due account taken of the interests of both sides, as well as of their common interest in preserving the integrity, independence and sovereignty of their country.

### PEOPLE

A new political scandal has broken out in Italy after the Attorney General of Rome, Franz Sisti, asked Parliament to remove Parliamentary immunity from, and sanction an order for the arrest of Senator D. Pittella of the Socialist Party, Chairman of the Senate's Commission on Health. According to the information the Attorney General has at his disposal, D. Pittella, who represented his party in the government, was closely linked with the Red Brigades terrorists.

The Socialist Senator is charged with "indulging" in armed struggle against the state. The evidence gathered during the investigation revealed that Pittella conspired with the Red Brigades, whom he supplied with weapons, pulling off necessary people for their disposal, and giving them other assistance in order to disrupt the Italian political leadership.



The 1,200-strong US Marine contingent of the "multinational force" which formally arrived in Lebanon for a limited period, is evidently there to stay. Their presence in that country and Washington's unqualified support for Israel's aggressive actions are bent on establishing American dictat over this strategic global spot and at making the Arab nations subservient to American interests. The photo shows US Marines erecting barriers near Beirut international airport. Telephoto AP-TASS

### Science and technology

#### A CANCER VIRUS

According to the French press, American researchers have managed to identify the virus that causes a variety of cancer in human blood. It is a rare form of leukemia found in Japan, the Caribbean and in the south of the United States.

#### ASK YOUR WATCH

The Japanese firm of Seiko has launched a new LCD watch which can record an eight-second message in a human voice and play it back when required. The watch incorporates two memory units which record sounds without need for the conventional magnetic carriers, as well as a miniature telephone-microphone designed by the firm. According to the advertisement, the watch will be appreciated by those who often use matchboxes to scribble down addresses, telephone numbers and other short notes.

#### ANOTHER

#### ALTERNATIVE FUEL

In the Brazilian city of Sao Paulo, successful tests have been carried out on lorries running on a fuel made of soybean oil. Four 13-tonne lorries propelled by this fuel covered a distance of 120 thousand kilometres.

#### SPEAKING CAMERA FOR BEGINNERS

The Japanese have invented a "speaking" photographic camera. For a certain fee, the film will fit the camera with special integrated circuits which give oral instructions to inexperienced amateur photographers. If the light is too poor for a satisfactory snapshot, for instance, the camera voice warns, "Use the flash".

#### OF INTEREST

#### Artificial solar eclipse

A red path recently hit residents in the Philippine town of Cagayan de Oro when, looking out of their windows, they found a monstrous black cloud over a mountain, instead of the habitual sunset. A group of meteorologists who arrived in the area, managed to depict their observations. They reported the volcano can be seen from the clouds rolled from the mountain.

The deplorable situation at the station, which in the past was widely advertised by the United States as being an example of American aid to a developing country, has been raised by many Indian MPs during the current session of the Indian Parliament. It is pointed out that the United States has delivered untested equipment and has failed to develop a completely safe station. The Americans have refused to supply India with most up-to-date and safe technology.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### CONSPIRACY AGAINST LEBANON

Israel has embarked on its old plan to take advantage of the interethnic strife in Lebanon in order to dismember Lebanon into a number of mini-states, writes PRAVDA. In this way, the Zionist rulers of Israel intend to keep a vast area of Lebanon north of their borders under control and to retain their puppet, Major Hafeid, in power. This idea fully coincides with Washington policy which seeks to boost up Israel to the detriment of the Arabs. In addition the Americans could justify their military presence in Lebanon to the public by claiming the need to settle numerous conflicts.

The plans to dismember Lebanon are at variance with UN decisions, and are justly regarded by the Arab countries, particularly by Lebanon's and Israel's neighbours, as an immediate threat to their security and to peace in the Middle East. It is certainly not by chance that the two around the conclusion of a tripartite agreement between the United States, Israel and Lebanon, is accompanied by military preparations against Syria.

In order for peace to be restored at long last to long-suffering Lebanon, it is necessary that the aggressor's troops be completely withdrawn from its soil.

#### BRITAIN POISED FOR ELECTIONS

Commenting on the British government's decision to call early general elections this time, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA points out that M. Thatcher took the step after much vacillation, presumably feeling that the Conservatives' chances of staying in power were getting progressively slimmer.

Fighting high in the election campaign alongside the enormous matters will be problems of peace and disarmament. The anti-war movement, which has reached an unprecedented scale in the past few years as a reaction to the publicly announced and pro-American line of the Thatcher cabinet, is expected to have a marked impact on the election outcome. Yet it is practically impossible to name a definite winner. One should reckon with the fact that in recent years the Labour Party has been significantly weakened by internal strife; moreover the powerful Tory propaganda machine will certainly try to stir up chauvinistic sentiment among a section of the electorate in connection with last year's "Falkland war" unleashed by the Tories — not forgetting, of course, the traditional intimidation of the man-in-the-street by invoking the notorious "Soviet threat". The paper concludes.

#### PERVERTED LOGIC

The Pentagon plans to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea in its new doctrine "for Asia, whose main provisions were outlined by US Defense Secretary C. Weinberger during his last spring Tokyo visit. The two main premises were that the United States is still a "Pacific power" and that America retains its military presence in South Korea.

But why should the Pentagon deploy neutron weapons in the south of the Korean Peninsula, in addition to the 49,000 US servicemen, dozens of military bases and piles of nuclear charges already there? To "deter" the USSR and "contain" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Western propaganda claims — and to remain a "Pacific power", the Reagan doctrine specifies. But at what cost? By exacerbating tension and confrontation in the region, of which Washington is well aware. Such a policy can only be dubbed as adventurist, provocative and destructive, since its architects are guided not by common sense and present-day realities, but by the perverted logic of the aggressor.

#### UNFRIENDLY ACTION

Over the past few months, statesmen, political leaders and mass media in Sweden have assumed the unseemly role of disseminating inventions about the Soviet Union. In doing so, they have allied themselves with the provocative campaign of spreading fabrications about the alleged violation of Swedish territorial waters by Soviet submarines, says the TASS News Agency in its commentary.

Following a thorough investigation by competent Soviet authorities into the location of Soviet submarines in the period mentioned by the Swedish authorities, it has been established beyond any doubt that not one of them was in Swedish waters, or even approaching them within a distance of 30 kilometres. For this reason they could not have engaged in the activities of which they are accused, says the commentary.

There is no doubt that the groundless assertions of the Swedish government and statements by officials are grist to the mill of those forces who have for a long time been carrying out an undigested massive offensive against the process of détente.

#### Gargantuan shoes

It took 16 shoemakers in the Indian town of Agra a whole month to make a pair of shoes each 232.2 centimetres high, 195 centimetres long and weighing 150 kilos. One of them will be displayed at the International Footwear Museum in Toronto, Canada, the other will remain in India.

#### Swimming patterns

Most Italians living in the coastal areas do not know how to swim. This is the conclusion reached by a group of experts who conducted a survey among the residents of several Italian villages. It turned out that 27 per cent of them cannot swim.

out of every funded people in such localities cannot keep afloat, while only a few can manage a length of 25 metres. Interestingly enough, a much higher proportion of the residents of major Italian cities located a long way from the sea, can swim.

#### 725 characters

a minute. Walter Wilman, from the West German city of Saarbrücken, typed 21,749 characters in 30 minutes on the 4 millionth, a new world speed typewriting machine. Wilman, who boasts the official title of West German typewriting master, broke the 1978 mark by four characters a minute.



# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

● THIS SPRING OVER 200 NEW VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT CROPS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO FARMERS IN THE USSR. Among them is a new variety of wheat which stands up well to drought and of barley which ripen even in the north of Siberia. They were grown on experimental farms financed from the state budget. Seeds of the new plants are made available to peasants in exchange for marketable corn with no additional payments being required.

● OVER 20 THOUSAND PEOPLE WILL MOVE INTO COMFORTABLE FLATS THIS YEAR IN ONE OF THE NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE. Building has already begun on the estate which is situated in a picturesque locality on the outskirts of the town, on the banks of the Dniester River. As well as being the biggest residential area in Kiev, it will also be the greenest, with plans already in hand for parks, boulevards and squares. A metro line is soon to be built connecting the estate to the centre of the town.

● AN EXHIBITION, "THE RUSSIAN LANDSCAPE", HAS OPENED IN VOLOGDA, IN THE NORTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE COUNTRY. On view are canvases by Vassiliev, Korovin, Kulindzhii, Levitan, Savrov and by other masters from the collection of the Russian Museum, in Leningrad. The exhibition is the result of joint efforts by the staff of the local art gallery and their Leningrad colleagues. Also on display are works belonging to the Vologda museum.

● TAJIKISTAN, A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA, HAS EXPANDED ITS PLANTATIONS OF PINE-FIBRE COTTON BY NEARLY TEN THOUSAND HECTARES THIS YEAR. This is due to the reclamation of virgin lands and the phasing out of less valuable varieties. The republic now has 184,000 hectares of fields with fine-fibre cotton, and is one of the main suppliers of natural fibre in the USSR.

● A BIG SHAFT IS BEING SUNK IN THE KRIVOI ROG IN THE UKRAINE, THE USSR'S FIRST IRON ORE BASIN. It is still the chief ore supplier nationwide, accounting for nearly half the ore mined in this country.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### DISCUSSIONS OF THE LABOUR COLLECTIVE DRAFT LAW

The nationwide discussion of the draft law on labour collectives, currently the theme of a major political campaign in this country, is the subject of commentary by Academician T. Zaslavsky in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. This draft law, now being prepared by the government and the trade unions, provides for broader initiative for the labour collectives. This means that the employees themselves will take a more active and immediate role in the solution of such problems as distribution of profits, remuneration, labour safety, planning and organization of production, and in many other economic, organizational and social problems involved in the life of labour collectives.

The author stresses that the new draft law evoked considerable interest among the labour collectives. It is being discussed at meetings of labour councils, in the press and on radio and television. Newspapers carry letters from readers who, approving of the draft on the whole, make specific recommendations and proposals. These ideas are to be analyzed and summed up by the commission which is to produce the final version of the law.

### CMEA'S PROGRAMME FOR NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING

The nine nuclear power units now in operation in the European socialist countries, excluding the USSR, will be supplemented by another two this year—in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, writes the SOFTALIST.

CHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. Under an agreement, the Soviet Union is rendering all-round assistance in the construction of nuclear power plants, providing them with equipment and expertise.

By 1990, altogether nearly 20 power units will have been built in the CMEA countries, among them Poland and Cuba's first ones. The construction of the Cuban station is proceeding in a tropical and earthquake-prone zone.

The next stage in the development of nuclear power engineering in the CMEA countries, the paper points out, will see the introduction of new power units with reactors generating 1,000 MW. The Soviet Union already has such units in operation. While until recently the USSR built all the most complex equipment for nuclear plants, things are changing rapidly now, with 50 large works in eight countries cooperating on a multi-lateral agreement on the joint provision of equipment for nuclear power plants, the paper points out.

### BIO SPOTS KEEP INFLUENZA AWAY

Writing of a new method for treating influenza developed by Soviet specialist Alla Umanskaya, the newspaper TRUD points out her claim that people have the potential to fully resist any viral respiratory ailment—we have only to help our body by finger-massaging its biologically active spots. By thus exciting the body's biological regulation system, we can activate its defence forces. The USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries recognized Umanskaya's technique as an invention and gave her a patent for it.

What is special about her method and what are its advantages? Its main plus is that it is quite simple, the paper points out—it does not require any medicines,

and is far more effective than any medicine. It is accessible to all and requires neither money, time, nor physical effort—and has no contra-indications. The biologically active zones are easy to pinpoint and everyone can be taught to use them to ward off, for self-diagnosis and self-treatment, the paper emphasizes.

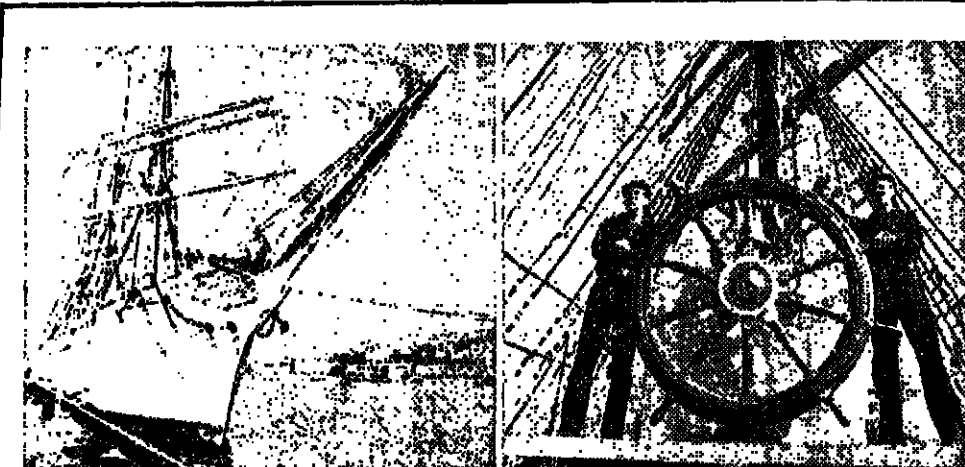
Alla Umanskaya suggested an individual and collective "health programme" based on her technique; the latter is already being introduced at a Moscow plant. Three minutes of self-massage (twice a day—before work, at lunch time, and after work—were enough to make workers feel better and less tired than usual).

### A NEW SUBJECT IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

In the 1984-85 school year, the curriculum will include a new subject—ethics and psychology of family life—which will be taught to children in their last two years at school. At the moment, this course is being tested, says the newspaper IZVESTIA.

The course also examines such problems as mutual relations between man and society, his team on the job, and his family. It looks into the moral issues involved in relations between young men and women, shows the main values of a family, and its role and responsibility in educating children.

The course on problems of family relations was instituted for a very good reason. Today's placid young people start independent life and have families at a much earlier age than previous generations. Therefore it is important that school concentrate more not only on the scientific, polytechnical, labour and aesthetic education, but also on the moral and ethical education for young people.



● Before putting out from Yalta port. ● Keeping the first watch...

## THIS SAILING LIFE

The Soviet barque "Sedov" has set out on another of its round-Europe cruises with a crew of cadets from Soviet navigation schools which train seamen for the fishing fleet. Aboard the "Sedov", the biggest four-mast sailing ship in the world, is also a group of cadets from other countries.

The ship, named after the Russian seafarer and Arctic researcher Georgi Sedov, was launched in 1921 and has since been home to thousands of navigation students, many of whom today are ship captains.

After a recent overhaul at Kronstadt, the "Sedov" now looks pretty much as it did originally. For instance, 32 threadbare sails have been replaced by new ones and repairs made to the four masts, each as high as a 19-storey building as well as to old navigation instruments.

During their "practicals" aboard the ship the cadets will have to pass tests and defend yearly papers on navigation, astronomy, navigation, sailing directions, and

navigation instruments. At the same time they also carry out ordinary duties like keeping watch, cleaning the deck and working in the galley. At each change in direction the entire crew has to manipulate the sails. Every cadet at a navigation school spends nearly a year at sea, including two to three months aboard a sailing ship, which builds up his endurance and nautical skills. Life on the sea enables a cadet to test his capabilities and to make sure that he has made a correct choice of occupation.



● Cadets Rimantas Zilinskas, from Klaipeda, Puan Saylet, from Laos, and Angulo Benjamin, from Peru, learning to use the direction finder.

## SUPER LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY

Soviet specialists have performed a trial transmission of electricity through a superhigh-tension direct current line of 1,500 kilovolts. At a proving range near Leningrad they checked out systems that will be used in the world's biggest "energy bridge", 2,400 kilometres long.

The line will link a number

of thermal power stations having a total capacity of 6-8 million kilowatts that are being built at the Ekibastuz coal deposit (Central Kazakhstan) with the industrial centres in the European part of the country. The increase in voltage will sharply reduce energy losses and the expenditure of materials and metal on the construction of

communications, as well as the total area of arable land that will be taken up by the transmission line.

The Ekibastuz-Centre line will form part of the single energy system of the USSR that is now being created. Besides direct current superhigh-voltage lines, work is already under way in the country to build the first alternating current transcontinental line of 1,150 kilovolts to link Siberian power stations with industry in the Urals.

## Riga to have metro

The capital of the Latvian constituent republic will be the fifteenth city in this country to have an underground urban transport system.

Up to now, metros have only been built in cities with populations of over a million. Riga, however, has only 80 thousand inhabitants.

The decision to build a metro here was taken because of the neighbouring resort town of Jurmala which is visited each year by a great number of tourists, increasing Riga's population by an average of 200 thousand annually.

## DANUBE WATER FOR STEPPE LAND

The Danube-Dniester irrigation system at present under construction in the Budjak steppe has already started to provide water to the fields.

Water is conveyed to the steppe via the main canal which is several dozen kilometres long.

The Black Sea Lake Sasyk has been desalinated and turned into a reservoir to store the Danube water; powerful pumping stations have been built and a diversified network of smaller canals and irrigation subsystems dug. This year alone almost 14 thousand hectares of irrigated land have been made available to farmers.

## AUTOMATIC CONTROL FOR TURBINES

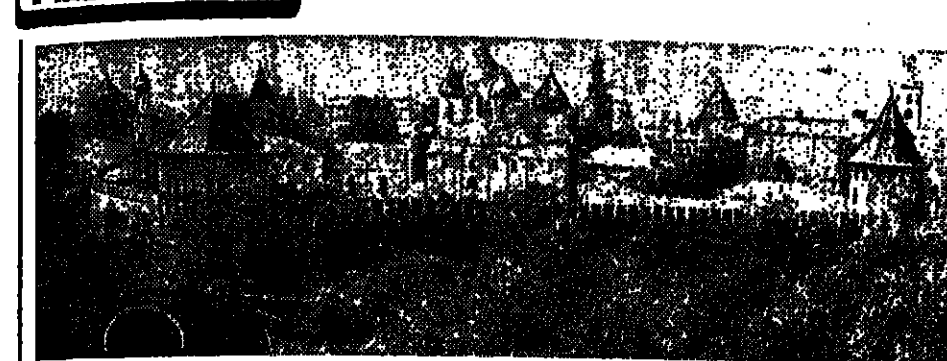
In the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, a turbine control system has been designed to ensure reliable and economic operation of powerful atomic power units.

The system has gone through the testing stage at the Institute of Machine Building in the city. The first of these electronic instruments was designed for the Ingulinsk nuclear plant now under construction in Lithuania. This system will control a 1,500,000 kW unit, the most powerful in the world.

The system is programmed to issue commands to the actuators to regulate the feeding of steam, water and oil to the unit at the proper temperature and pressure. This system can operate with nuclear units of various types.

# HOME NEWS

## Places to visit



General view of the Novgorod Kremlin.

## Novgorod: a museum city

Novgorod, one of the most ancient Russian towns, is justly called the museum city of Ancient Rus. Its thousand-year history is rich in events connected with the establishment and consolidation of the Russian state, with the development of its culture and art and of the

national awareness of the Russian people.

Novgorod (the Russian for new city) has many remarkable architectural monuments and paintings belonging to the period between the 11th and 17th centuries.

The city's history, its culture



Part of the iconostasis of the Cathedral of St. Sophia (1045-1050) in the Novgorod Kremlin.

## UNIQUE HALL

Restoration work is over on a unique concert hall in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Conservatoire.

It will be the conservatoire's fourth hall. At the close of the last century it was used for dances and Sino choir performances, and later served as venue for "family" concerts for "high society". Eventually the building, an architectural monument of the late 19th-early 20th century, was given over to Moscow University and converted into a classroom. When, nearly 50 years later, the conservatoire reclaimed it, restoration work was immediately started on it.

From the point of view of acoustics, the hall has always been considered one of the best in Moscow, says the conservatoire's prosector Vladimir Chernykh, and this is why we restored and preserved the entire design, recreating the 19th-century interior. Now the work is nearly over.

The hall is now being used for classes only, but with time

it will become a concert hall. After it is opened, all the halls of Moscow Conservatoire will be able to accommodate nearly 3,000 listeners in one night.

The conservatoire's development master plan envisions the construction of an opera studio and a concert hall, which will be named after Alexander Scriabin, another conservatoire graduate.

## Subterranean lakes in the Karakum Desert

An underground lake has been discovered by Turkmenian geologists in Tashkent. Its water has been supplied to the apartments in this regional capital of the Central Asian Republic.

The north of the Karakum has a reputation as one of the most waterless regions of the desert. Drinking water has always been taken here from the canals running from Amudarya. In the south they were growing here, before Man appeared on earth and now occupy over 600,000 hectares on the slopes of the Buzurg and Chirchik Ranges. A thousand tonnes of walnuts are harvested here every year, plus up to 5,000 tonnes of apples and damson, and many medicinal herbs.

The yellow walnut is called "karakum" tree. One hundred kilograms of its fruit, which has been discovered in the republic, more than two-thirds of Turkmenia's population receive water from subterranean sources.

## An addition to ancient forests

The ancient forests in the south of Kirghizia have been provided with yet another variety of walnut—the Kyrgyz Mekhmet, it yields twice as much as the wild varieties. Its first plantations have been set up in the Tien Shan foothills.

The local woods are unique. They were growing here, before Man appeared on earth and now occupy over 600,000 hectares on the slopes of the Buzurg and Chirchik Ranges. A thousand tonnes of walnuts are harvested here every year, plus up to 5,000 tonnes of apples and damson, and many medicinal herbs.

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## Science and technology

### WHERE DOES THE TSUNAMI WAVE GO?

Alarms to warn of approaching tsunami waves have become more and more rare on the Pacific coast. Although no method has yet been found to control the process which cause this ominous wave, physicists have already learnt to make exact calculations as to the direction of its movement and to predict its behaviour on shore.

Tsunami waves are caused by the same phenomenon as a seismic wave which is produced much faster. It is this seismic wave that "sounds" the alarm.

In the past, Soviet scientists produced a mathematical model for the eastward movement of the tsunami wave from the point where it appears. This helps establish which parts of the shore are under threat. However, this cannot help solve the main question about the tsunami waves behaviour on shore.

The answer has finally been found at the Institute of Applied Physics in the city of Gorky. The new method has made it possible to pinpoint parts of the shore where the huge wave will be doing the greatest damage.

### LASER FOR IMPROVED SOUND

The finest nuances of sound in Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony can now be reproduced without the slightest distortion onto the sound track of a conventional cinema film. Specialists at the Leningrad Cinema Engineers' Institute have achieved this high quality by using a laser beam as a source of light when "photographing" the music.

This type of recording is carried out by using a standard device, a modulator, which registers sound vibrations on standard film. Therefore, the existing system does not need any major changes. The source of light used to be an electric bulb but its flickering light impaired the sound.

Since laser produces light of an excellent quality, the film registers the most minute changes in sound. Specialists believe that lasers will play a special role in producing stereo effects in cinema, as their use allows the two sound tracks, essential for stereo sound, to be recorded in the same space as a mono track now takes up.

### FREIGHT FASTENED BY AIR

Thanks to a special pneumatic system designed in the Far East the most severe storm will not harm the M/8 "Argon", which carries heavy cargoes.

Seamen are well aware of the trickiness of loose cargoes. To prevent shifting during heavy pitching and rolling, dockers have to strap them to wooden frames. This used to consume hundreds of cubic metres of costly timber. The new technique not only saves on the fastenings, but also lessens the time a ship has to stay in port. Now after filling the holds, dockers cover them with a rubberized fabric and pump air which automatically replaces as needed throughout the voyage.

At present, all the ships of the Soviet Far Eastern Shipping Company are being equipped with pneumatic fastenings.

## VIEWPOINT

### Consumer production: a top social programme priority

Alexander GUBER, an economic observer

In the recently adopted decree on additional measures to improve the manufacture and sales of consumer goods in 1983-1985, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government describe them as being in the focus of the social programme approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Compared with 1970, the country's population, which has since grown by about 12 per cent, is buying two and a half times as many different durable goods, with purchases of food being eighty per cent higher.

However, the tone of the decree is critical and rather harsh. The reason? Up to now, production of consumer items has not caught up with the rapidly growing demand partly in terms of quantity, but mostly in terms of variety and quality. The targets set by the plan have not been fulfilled. In the first two years of the present five-year plan period, much has remained "underproduced" as against plan, and three government ministers have been seriously reprimanded.

For the Soviet economy to reach the level provided for in the five-year plan by 1985, our industry will not only have to manufacture what has been planned for 1983-1985, but also to make good the deficit of the two previous years. The decree contains a set of practical measures designed to improve the situation. Let us take a look at some of them.

Targets have been set for the additional production of consumer goods in 1983 above the annual quota by making use of the internal reserves of enterprises which are to receive additional supplies of raw and other materials and equipment.

It has been decided that consumer goods are to be manufactured by all plants, including those producing machine tools, steel, etc., rather than just by textile, footwear, and other factories producing such goods.

The consumer industries have been placed on top of the priority list for receiving supplies. They will also be given most of the resources obtained from the overfulfilment of national economy targets.

The USSR State Bank has been asked to establish favourable terms for crediting undertakings designed to give a boost to production and improve the quality of consumer items.

In drawing up plans for 1984 and 1985, the USSR State Planning Committee will bear in mind the need to build up consumer production capacities.

Every enterprise producing consumer goods will be made additionally responsible for the quality of its output. The necessary measures to enforce this are to be devised within six months.

Stricter controls have been introduced over the accounting of agreements for the delivery of goods to the market, and improvements are to be made in the organization of trade and in the service of consumer demand.

The procedure for approving technical documentation and prices for new consumer goods has been simplified and shortened.

In other words, these measures are designed to create all the necessary conditions, both economic and organizational, to solve one of the major tasks facing the Party and Government at this country.



